BAZAINE.

The Condemned Marshal "Interviewed" by a Herald Correspondent.

THE GREAT CULPRIT'S PRISON LIFE.

His Own Account of the Capitulation

of Metz.

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

A Melancholy and Terrible Expiation.

The startling sentence pronounced on ex-harshal Bazaine may lend some interest to details concernarrest 18 months ago. I can speak as an eye witness, for soon after the warrant of committal was issued by the War Office I wrote to the Marshal, begging he would favor me with an interview, at which I might hear the story of the Metz capitulation from his own lips. He answered me cour-teously in his own hand, and referred me to Colonel Bataille, who was at that time his custodian, and who said he would probably allow me to call if I declared my visit to be one of simple friendship and promised not to make any of its particulars public through the press. To this I readily assented. The trial was still a long way off, and any newspaper discussion of the prisoner's innocence or guilt would have been premature. Colonel Bataille explamed to me that the Marshal had been much pestered by French journalists who had called on him and published fanciful accounts of their interviews. They put words into his mouth which he had never uttered, and generally very compromising words, to the disparagement of political people whom the several journalists happened to dislike, This was not fair and it had determined the Marshal not to see another French reporter till his trial was over. He little thought then the trial would end in a death sentence.

A VISIT TO BAZAINE. I called on the Marshal at midday by special appointment. He was inhabiting a small house in the Avenue de Picardie, at Versailles, and was closely guarded by a picket of infantry, which occupied the porter's lodge in the garden, by sentries who stood at every angle of the garden wall, and by three or four detectives, who paced outside the house, as much to keep importunate strangers off as to prevent any attempt at escape. I handed my letter of appointment to the officer on duty, who led me through the garden, which, he told me, had been laid out by an Englishman who had occupied the house during the siege of Paris. Before being introduced to the Marshal I saw Colonel Bataille : and this officer, who soon after became a general and surrendered his custodianship to Colonel Villette, Bazaine's present keeper, repeated that I should be doing the prisoner an injury if I published my conversation with him, for it might be supposed that he was doubtful of obtaining a verdict and wished to bring public opinion over to his side. This said, he led me up to a room on the first floor, where the Marshal was sitting alone and smoking, having just finished breakfast. It was a plainly furnished room, and, indeed, all the house was plain. It had been chosen rather for its compactness and commodious situation than for its interior comforts. the main object having been to secure a residence which should stand isolated, possess a garden, and yet be easily accessible to the Marshal's barristers and others who were charged with the prosecution or defence of the prisoner and required to see him

PORTRAIT OF BAZAINE. The Marshal arose from the writing table at which he was seated, with a cup of coffee and heaps of papers before him, held out his hand and said, bluffly. "I am obliged to you for your visit." He is a short, fat man of 64, with a bald, white head and a thick, black mustache. There is a stolid, puffy expression on his face, and he speaks curtly, with the accent of a soldier who has seen much fighting and does not feel at home in the atmosphere of cities, much less so in the society of a civilian. I had heard from his brother. sinique Bazaine, the engineer, that the Marshal had earned his promotion from the ranks, step by step, without favor or patronage a man who had struggled through life so bravely however much I might be persuaded that the high rank to which he had climbed was one above his natural capabilities. There is, indeed, a difference between the stuff required to make a good colonel and that out of which successful generals are formed. Bazaine was a capital colonel, and had not his equal for leading soldiers to a bayonet charge; but he is no genius, and when a man of his sort is raised to a post which calls for abilities of the most transcendent order mistakes are certain to follow. You have only to watch the man a minute to feel that the command of a single regiment would tax his energies to the utmost, and that the management of 150,000 men would be as much beyond his scope as a hogshead of wine is beyond the holding of a pint bottle. As to politics, it is proved beyond doubt now that Bazaine did mix in political intrigues of a very discreditable kind; but he must have done so under the influence of the passing madness which seizes upon men who get into a sphere tho high for them. It is only eagles who can soar with impunity to mountain peaks and stare at the sun; when an owl does that he loses his head and falls. Bazaine looked to me as a man who could understand neither why he had risen so rapidly nor why he had been so unaccountably hurled down.

BAZAINE'S CONVERSATION. He showed me a chair, and when Colonel Bataille had left us said :- "Will you take a cigar-they are some I brought from Mexico. People were calling me a glorious soldier then." This opened the conversation and I told the Marshal that my only object in soliciting an audience of him was to arrive at the real truth as to the events of the war. I had some thought of writing a history of the cond Empire and wished to hear from the leading men of that epoch their own version of the events in which they had been engaged. "Just so," answered Bazaine pursing, his right knee. "Well, I can only tell you I did my duty to the best of my ability, and am certain history will do me justice if my contemporaries do not. The republicans access me of having refused to communicate with the government of Tours. I sent three despatches to Tours. But the truth is Gambetta when he left Paris in the balloon forgot to take the key to the secret government cipher with him, and so none of my despatches could be read. Sooner than own to this blunder, however, the republicans will swear I left them to shift for themselves." "But I suppose you will be able to bring evidence as to the despatches "" was my remark. "Oh, yes, we shall prove it," - [Evidence on this point was adduced, but rebutted. The verdict declares that no despatches were sent.] -said he; sout political animus is strong against me. The republicans want to make me bear the blame of all their own failures, and they would shoot me without trial if they could." "Unjust prejudices always yield to time?" I suggested. "Yes, they do," replied Bazaine, "and I am only speaking of the public mind as it is now. It may alter before long. M. Thiers does me justice [M. Thiers was then President of the Republic, and most of my brother generals know with what difficulties I had to con-tend." "Was Metz quite incapable of holding out tend." "Was Metz quite incapable of holding out any longer than it did !" I then inquired. "Quite incapable," answered Bazaine, emphatically.
"We were eating horsenesh, and had no more sait to sesson it with. There was dysentery and sourvy us; our guns were quite inferior to those of the Germans; the arsenal of Mets was ill stocked, and the women and children in the city were dying at the rate of 400 a week. It was im-

possible to remat any tonger and equally impossible to force our way out. If I had attempted a grand sortic I must have sacrificed 50,000 men to to purpose and I liked my soldiers too well to get

them needlessly butchered."

The Marshal spoke under some excitement as he said this. He was wearing undress uniform—that is, red trousers and a blue tunto, without epsulets, and in alluding to his love for his soldiers he struck his breast, on which glittered the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as if to imply that his affection was worth having. Our conversation continued for an hour or so; but there would be no use in reording it in full, now that the verdict of the court martial has declared all the prisoner's statements to be false. Bazaine gave me a forecast of what M. Lachaud has since said in his defence; but the judges, and public opinion along with the judges, have pronounced this defence to be worthless. For myself, I felt convinced, in listening to Bazaine—not that he was guittless, but that he honestly considered he had done no wrong. Ambition and the perplexities of a most trying position had warped his judgment and left him no power to discern his errors nor to understand why

these errors were impeached as crimes. BASAINE'S PRISON LIFE. my hope that the Marshal wanted for nothing in his confinement, and he answered readily that every indulgence and attention were shown him. He complained, however, that his meals were or being cooked in the house, and were, in conse quence, always either lukewarm or overdone. The been cooking in the house tradesmen and servants would have been constantly coming in and out of the premises and it would have been difficult for the detectives to keep up a strict surveillance. The Marshal was allowed to have what books and papers he pleased and to receive visits from his friends. His wife and children also came and spent the alternoon with him regularly every day, from one till six o'clock. On the particular day when I visited him Mme. hale was not expected till two, but she arrived before her time while I was still talking with her husband, and I had the opportunity of making my bow to her and of shaking hands with her children. She is young enough to be the Marstriking likeness both to herself and their father. They are chubby little children, who did not seem to know their father was on trial for his life, and the prisoner looked at them with a wonderfully affectionate eye, though, soldier-like, he affected to speak to them gruffly. As I took my leave of the Marshai I thanked him for the honor he had done me and he repiled, "I am always glad to see foreigners. They have cooler heads than us Frenchmen and judge dispassionately."

BAZAINE SINCE HIS SENTENCE. Since his sentence Bazaine has ceased to be a Field Marshal. He is plain François Achille Bazaine, wears civilian clothes without a decoration and has an officer constantly beside him. The agitation he betrayed on first hearing his sentence cooled down in the course of a few hours and began to talk of his wife and children, who will be ruined by the heavy costs of the trial. which the prisoner has been condemned to bear. It is a heavy calamity which has overtaken this family, for even if Bazaine's life be spared he martial will be quashed. He was not tried in a moment of political ferment, when party animos ities were raging against him, but calmly and quietly, after a long delay, and the verdict is therefore final. His son and daughter must be marked to all time as the children of "a felon and a traitor," for such are the terms which are used in the indictment, and they will not have the consolation which attends the children of lesser criminals-namely, that of trusting that their father name may be forgotten. Bazaine's name can never pass out of Frenchmen's minds. Justiy or unjustly, it will be stamped on the pages of history as that of a man who preferred his own welfare to his country's honor, and children now unborn will be taught to pronounce it with loathing. These are offences which carry with them terrible ex-

THE ITALIAN SLAVE CHILDREN.

As our readers are aware various efforts have been made by prominent adopted citizens of Italian birth to have the cruel traffic in children between Italy and this country brought to a close and totally abolished. A Signor Moreno, of this city, has interested himself in the matter, and has already addressed Senator Sumner on the subject, and the following correspondence on the same subject has passed between Congressman James P. Negley and Signor Moreno relative to the introduction of a bill into the House of Represen-Signor Moreno received a reply to his letter from Mr. Negley, dated January 12, in which that gentleman states that he has introduced a bill to abolish the trame of the rascally padroni. The correspondence is as fellows:-

man states that he has introduced a bill to abolish the traffic of the rascally padroni. The correspondence is as follows:—

Mobbino to Congressman Negley.

My Drar Sire-You, a distinguished member of that glorious republican party which has done and suffered so much for liberty, and that has accomplished the marticle of the passage of the southern of the passage in the southern of the principal cities of the United states from the humanity seven thousand of Italian children, of both sexes, are in the principal cities of the United states keut by hearties padroni (staveholders) in the most abject slavery, and subjected to the most cruel treatment, after having been kidnapped or torn away from their parents in the southern provinces of Italy, under some subteringe, principally the one to have the children learn a mechanical trade.

Sings August 1871, I have done all in my power to bring before the public this infamous traffic in Italian children, I wrote to the king of Italy, to Messrs. Corrent, Lanza, Menabrea, Visconti venosta and Minghetti, members of the King's Cabinet to Schators and Members of the King's Cabinet to Schators and Members of the Italian Parliament, to several newspapers, both in Italy and America. Now, respectfully I request you, Mr. Negley, to introduce a bill in the House of Representatives early this session of Congress, for the abolishment of this great wrong, and you may be assured that, besides my thanks, the thanks and conclude mothers will follow you although your care will there is another thousand of their desolate mothers will follow you although your care will there is another housand of their desolate mothers will follow you although your care will there is another thousand of their macroited parts of fertile land in South Carolins, Vineland, N. J., and elsewhere, under unider climate than that of their native place, and numerous chances of finding gold mines to the another passage will be paid by the So-called great and wealthy land Company, provided a mortage is given upon thei

NEGLET TO MORRNO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1874. (Mr. prace Sir.—In acknowledging your favor of the 4th inst., I milly appreciate your motive and assure you that I will unhesitatingly pay the desired attenuen to the subject.

Permit me to express my thanks for the benevolence indicated by your actions in the service of humanity, Very truly yours.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, M. C., To Crisco Casar Morrno, Esq. NEGLEY TO MORENO.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN JERSEY CITY. Two roughs, known as Jim McKeenan and Jack Sullivan, entered Mr. Adam Freund's lager beer saloon, in First street, Jersey City, on Tucsday night, and called for drinks and cigars. They coolly waiked out afterwards, without paying or offering an apology. Mr. Freund followed them, and a struggle took place on the sidewalk. When the afray was quelled Freund entered the saloon, and thereupon missed his watch and chain. Inspector Murphy, accompanied by a detective secured the haunts of the roughs and succeeded in arresting both, but the stolen property was not found.

HOLIDAYS IN PARIS.

Etrennes Pourboires The Tyranny of Custom

PARIS, Deg. 28, 1873. We are in the full flood of Christmas tide. Politics and all the other expedients devised for making men hate one another with sincere cordiality for 350 days out of the 365 have been temporarily shelved, and we are passing through that fortnight when Frenchmen make honest efforts to be merry at their home dresides, and even strive—though not always with success—to be generous. From mass and sits up afterwards through the small hours, celebrating the recollon, that is, eating black puddings and sausages, until the 6th of Jan-uary, called here Fête des Rots, when twelfth-cake is devoured with a piety which the lapse of years can never lessen—all through this time the French seem to be clad in moral homespun. The outdoor life they so much relish at other periods of the year gives place to family meetings, the vivial punch. It is good to see a Frenchman remember for a time, however brief, that there is something here below worth living for besides theatres, casinos, flash novels and Bourse quotations; it refreshes one to see him recollect for a few days that he is a husband, father, son or brother, and that the good gifts lavished on him during the year claim some thanks for the Almighty dispenser of them. Religion is little more than a thing of forms in this land; but if there is ever a time when Frenchmen are moved to reflect that this earth is not a mere giobe of clay and water, peopled with ape-descended olpeds, soulless and godiess, it is at Christmas. Old "Noëls," that is Christmas carols, which are trolled in all concerts and in churches at this season, aid childhood-then discarded as too troublesome to wear in the rough scramble of life. Naire old Christmas customs, too, crop up under the family rooftree, and where is there a more touching ous placing their shoes in the chimney on Christ Eve in the hope that an angel will come in the night and fill them with good things? The pleasant German custom of Christmas trees, and that tletoe, are not observed here, and this is perhaps a pity, for in French hands both these relics of the past would acquire fresh grace and merriment. But French Christmas is, after all, jovial enough in despite of these shortcoming, and it must be repeated, that Frenchmen are seen to better advantage under its influence than at any other "ETRENNES."

But every medal, as we know, has its reverse and not all the joility of Christmas and New Year's tide can soothe the pangs of that terrible ordeal called "Etrenne giving." Etrennes are simply New Year's gifts, and consisted in bygone times of voluntary presents to children, very intimate friends and servants; but, French vanity and weakness aiding, the system has, year by year, gathered extension, till it has become at last a regular blackmail, levied with a greediness and subscribed to with a rueful resignation wholly French. The French, indeed, shine in nothing so little as in moral courage, and they have suffered etrennes to develop into a nuisance as objectionable as those pourboires, against which they are forever clamoring, without having the heart to take practical action against them. Americans who have visited France all know that the pourboure is a tax which must be paid at every step. You drink a glass of absinthe at a cars and pay for it, but you must add a gratuity to the garcon. You have your hair cut, same ceremonythat is twofold payment, part to the waiter, part to the man. You drive 500 yards in a cab, and the ticket sets down the fare at a quarter dollar; but just venture to pay the mere specified price to the cabman without adding the pourboire, and see what a face be will pull and what fine epithets he will rake up from his private vocabulary to fling at you as you vanish round the corner. It is said that a few Frenchmen, deeming themselves more spirited than they really were. once panded together for mutual protection an formed a club, every member of which signed a pledge never under any circumstances to bestow rboire. One of the members going to a care. soon after signing the said pledge, called for a cup or coffee, and when the pay time came disburse exactly the 40 centimes due, but no more, and said to the waiter, with a valiant attempt at firmness:-"I am sorry for you, my man, but I belong to an association organized to suppress the giving of pourbolres." "Oh, don't apologize, sir," an swered the waiter, with an angelic smile; "but as you are an old customer I don't mind confiding to you that I too belong to an association-an assoctation of waiters, all of whom have sworn to spill customers." Needless to add that the customer paid his pourboire with a sigh and went home a sadder man.

THE TYRANNY OF CUSTOM is, indeed, a thing that must be fought with stouter hearts than Frenchmen can bring to bear on such matters. Naturally parsimonious, they hate to seem so, and sooner than face the imputation of being mean would pay away the tails of their coats if fashion demanded such a sacrifice and if other Frenchmen were present to see it performed. Therefore, to return to our etrennes, it is probable that New Year's gifts will continue to become more and more oppressive as time rolls on instead of growing less so. As it is, they form an item in the household budget which ranks next in importance to the rates and taxes assessed by government. Not counting the gifts in money to servants, postmen, water carriers, tradesmen's boys, newspaper porters, milk maids, scavengers, sweeps and other like people to whose services man is intermittently indebted-not reckoning these gifts, a man is expected toys to every lady at whose house he has dined or danced in the course of the twelvemonth, and additional knick-knacks or toys to more jutimate acquaintances and to their children. But I have forgotten the servants of the people who receive the sugar plums, knick-knacks and toys, for they, too, expect money; and if you have dined scarcely cry quits with the servant under 20 france Now, as to the sugar plums, it used to be consi lered handsome enough to enclose them in a colored wrapper: then the fashion of fancy boxes set in, and by and by these boxee acquired such magnificence that the cheapest of them-I mean the cheapest of those that are deemed presentable then, that a young Frenchman, possessing an ordinary income, not above \$2,000 a year, goes much into society, one may form some idea of the sort of bill which greets him when his New Year's purchases have been completed. It is a sight of woe, of terror, this bill—so much so in truth that a few years back the majority of unmarried Parisians used to troop out into the country at the approach of January and remain away till the etrenne epidemic had spent

ways been the habit in this country to fill juvenile also with the sort of knowledge which is most lies and dangerous to them. Boys are taught abominate the Prussians before they know where Berlin is situated, and to call France the sovereign nation before ascertaining what other nations the world may possess.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Intrigues to Capture an Insurgent Lender—A Marquis and a Governor Parties to the Little Government Game. Dates from Santiago de Cuba up to the 29th ult. bring the details of a very questionable plan adopted by the Cuban authorities to catch a well known Cuban leader.

Colonel Don José Rodriguez, of the Cuban army, is a young officer who has given the Spaniards an immense deal of trouble in the neighborhood of Santa Maria, not far irom Santiago de Cuba. Santa Maria is a large coffee plantation in the district of Las Yeguas, and belongs to the Marquis of Villa Itre. This nobleman, who is an intimate triend of the Rodriguez family, undertook, by means of undue influence over the young patriot, to bring him over to the Spaniards. The Marquis of Villa Itre is a colonel of volunteers, and in his military capacity is charged with the defence of his own property of Santa Maria. Governor Morales de los Rios, who was temporarily acting in place of Burriel, sent the Marquis to ascertain if the father of Rodriguez could prevail upon the distinguished young patriot to forsake the cause of his native Cuba and accept the clemency of the Spanish Governor. The interview was brought about through the instrumentality of a guide named Avelino, who was on good terms with the insurgents. Just before the meeting of the young patriot with his father, Villa Itre, having to go to Havana with Burriel, turned over the undertaking to a certain Major Asencio. This officer, accompanied by the patriot's father, reached Santa Maria on the 34, and immediately sent word of their presence to Colonel Rodriguez by the guide, who returned and stated that the Cuban patriot would meet the government Commissioners half way between his own and the Spanish lorces. Those of Rodriguez are said to amount in number to 500 or 900 men. The interview took place on the 6th. The father of the brave Rodriguez, atded by Major Asendo, did everything in their power to persuade the rebei to accept of the government's clemency. To all the overtures made and supplications of the father and his aid, all the reply that could be elicited was that Rodriguez would consider over the matter, and if he did not give an answer in four days they might conclude that their overtures had falled. The Spaniards waited six days and received no word from the young rebel. Burriel, Morales de los Rios, the Marquis of Vilia Itre and the unfortunate father of the herole young Cuban had, therefore, their not very creditable intrigue for nothing. Colonel Rodriguez by the guide, who returned and

The whole of what passed at the interview has not transpired, but it is known that among other reasons advanced by the Spanish Major was that the Cubans have been for a long time uselessly strugging for the cause of their country, and they undoubtedly want rest, and added:—
"Come home with your lather, and so confer the blessing of happiness on your dear mother. The government will give you every guarantee, and, if you prefer it, a passport will be granted for any port that may be desired."

To these flattering offers the rebel chief replied:—

To these flattering offers the rebel chief replied:—
"You are very kind; but would you, if you were in my place, accept such a proposition, and leave the ranks of your friends while in presence of the enemy? I am not yet tired of working in the cause of freedom; and, if I were, I could leave the sland at any time, as many of my comrades have done before. I shall never leave the field as long as I have strength to stand before the enemy of my country. If the Spanish government wishes us to give up fighting, let our liberties be granted us. They treat us like dogs and want us to lick the hand that bruises us."

THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

The Survivors of the Santiago Murder in Great Distress-How England Takes Care of Her Subjects-Result of an Interview with Commissioner Shields. It seems as it it were utterly impossible to drive the Virginius-Santiago affair out of the public memory. The diplomatic termination of the mat-

ter was bad enough, but it seems outrageous to allow some of the poor fellows who have escaped the murderous guns of Burriel to perish of hunger the point of perishing within the last few days. Yesterday Alfred Parker, a negro, who says he is

a subject of England; Francesco Pacheco, Philipe Marti, Leonard Alvarez, Andrew Villa, John Freeman, Cubans, and Benott Gardet, a Frenchman, all of whom constituted a portion of the crew of the Virginius, called at the United States Court and sought an interview with Commissioner John A. Shields, which that gentleman readily granted. and the following additional chapter of sufferings came to light :-Parker, who is an intelligent man and speaks

with much readiness, acted as spokesman on behalf of the party. Addressing the Commissioner. he made a statement substantially as follows:-"When we were permitted to land in this city Gardet went to the French Consul and applied to

him to be sent home, but the Consul answered him saying :- 'I must refuse to have anything to do with you. Those who have been instrumental in bringing you to this country must now take care of and look after you. The Cubans, when they sought assistance from the Cuban League, were informed that they must endeavor to help themselves. Pinding no hope in this direction they went to a boarding

no hope in this direction they went to a boarding house, No. 143 Greene street, where they were permitted to remain until yesterday, when, having no more money to pay for their board, they were turned into the streets, having had no food, and only a few of them being enabled to obtain a cup of coffee each." On reaching this point Parker said, "I want to ask Your Honor if you cannot find some means of sending the men home?"

Commissioner Shields—I do not know what I can do for you. I wish it was in my power to help you, but I lear I am powerless in the matter. However, I small consuit the District Attorney and ascertain from him if anything can be done.

The men having stated that they were very hungry and badly in want of food were directed to go to the charitable institution No. 49 Leonard street. They accordingly went there, were supplied with abundant food and informed in the kindest manner that they would be cared for there until something better could be done for them. Subsequently Commissioner Shields had an interview with the United States District Attorney. This official told the Commissioner that the crew of the Virginius had been informed that they could be sent to the receiving ship until the government had completed arrangements for forwarding thes offer, they preferred going ashore; and that, in this manner, they took themselves from under the protection of the government endicals powerless to render them any service.

Parker was asked by Commissioner Shields, "You

ernment officials powerless to render them any service.

Parker was asked by Commissioner Shields, "You do not appear to be asking anything for yourself. Let me inquire of you what is the reason of that ""

The reply is one that may be very strongly recommended to Mr. Secretary Fish's attention:—"I am a subject of England, and she always takes care of her people. The British Consul will take care of me and make provision for sending me home."

It may be safely suggested that we have not yet heard the last of the Virginius affair.

ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Lieutenant Colonel Brackett, in his letter published in the HERALD of Saturday, seems to have in his letter as in his book. I quote from the latter:- The English, as a general thing, are wretched riders, and it is no wonder they are wretched riders, and it is no wonder they are universally whipped when they go into battle, its force, But this device did not serve them long; for, as soon as it was detected, the custom of Easter eggs was established. Easter eggs are nothing but a repetition of the New Year's gifts, and the man who has not made a lavish distribution of the inter is expected to atone by being liberal with the former. The man who should vanish from Paris at Easter as well as January would find a marked falling off in the number of diming invitations he received, and be viewed by society in general with a cool and careful eye.

POLITICAL TOYS.

The toys given to children at this time assume many shapes, but it is much the rage to fabricate playthings bearing political allusions. Mannikina drossed up and featured like leading political personages are very common; Prussian soldiers carrying off clocks are still more so, and in the games of leaden soldiers where the French are now made to do battle against Germans, and, judging by the fugitive attitudes of the latter, to rout them. It may be doubted how far French children are benefited by having lessons of national rancor and political hatred instilled into them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through their toys; but it has all them thus early through universally whipped when they go into battle.

PATRIOT HEROES.

Veterans of the Mexican War to Meet in Council at Washington.

A Noble Assemblage of Brave Men and Tried Soldiers.

Officers Who Fought on Both Sides in the Civil Conflict To Be Present-The Programme of the Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1874.

The National Convention of the survivors of the army and navy who served in the war with Mexico in 1846-47-48, to assemble in Washington on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, will bring together many of the distinguished military characters who performed in the late civil conflict antagonistic roles. The victories won by our gallant soldiers in the war with Mexico developed the talent and skill which made many of them famous in the late war of the rebellion. Among the general officers on the Union and Confederate sides who served an apprenticeship, so to speak, in Mexico, we can now call to mind the names of Lee, McClelian, McDowell, Joseph E. Johnson, Meade, Hooker, Hardee, Morgan, Thomas, Buell, A. Sidney Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Hood, Dick Taylor, Breckinridge, Cheat-ham, Anderson, Bate, Pope, Kearny, Reno, "Stone-wall" Jackson, Grant, Sherman, Stewart, Pierce. Jeff Davis, Ripley, Raines, Gustavus Smith, Brooks Wilkins, Ben Roberts, Alvord, W. H. Walker, Clark, Sneed, Freeman, Cooper, Denver, Pike, Pillow, Allabach and many others, who turned the valuable experience acquired in Mexico to profitable ac-

The Convention at Washington had its origin last March, when a call had been made of the survivors of Mexico in that city to participate in the inaugu rai ceremonies of President Grant. At this meeting, Mr. Alexander M. Kenaday, the resident agent of the Association of Veterans of the Pacific Coast, called attention to the fact that the Pittsburg Scott Legion had memorialized Congress for a pension, and suggested the organization of a society at the capital of the nation to co-operate with them. The meeting adopted the suggestion, and appointed Mr. Kenaday chairman of the Organizing Committee, who appears from sult to have been a proper selection. An address was issued soon after, written by the chairman, setting forth the objects of the association, as follows:—

Wish—To co-operate with other associations of Mexican war veterans in obtaining a recognition of their services to the country by a pension to the survivors similar to that allowed the veterans of 1812, and other just legislation in their behalf.

Second—To rescue from oblivion the memory of their tion in their behalf.

Second—To rescue from oblivion the memory of their comrades, who died and were buried on the battle-fields in Mexico, and to procure the official publication by the government of their names in a roll of honer, and to have proper care bestowed on their resimp places.

Third—To collect and preserve in the archives of the Association reminiscences of the war and biographical sketches of its members. Third—To collect and preserve in the archives of the Association reminiscences of the war and biographical sketches of the reminiscences of the war and biographical sketches of prome friendly intercourse among the survivors, and assist in a fraternal spirit worthy members who may require add and encouragement.

Fight—To administer proper consolation and relief, within the power of the association, to members in sickness or distress, and seek out those who have unfortunately contracted habits of dissipation and improvidence, and endeavor, with brotherly sincerity, to win them to paths of rectitude and sobrlety for the honor of the association and the glory of the memorable events sought to be commemorated.

Sixth—To exercise a constant watchful supervision over the honer and good name of the "vectorans of 1860," and the general welfare of the survivors in their old age. Secoul—To make such arrangements for the burief of decayed members as will testify a decent respect for their memory.

deceared members as will testify a decent respect for their memory.

PELLOWSHIP OF THE NATION'S GTARDIANS,
On the 1st of May the association organized by electing the following officers, who have since continued to serve, to wit:—Presidents, J. W. Denver; vice Presidents, F. T. Lally, D. H. Cooper; Corresponding Secretary, A. M. Kenaday; Marsnat, H. A. White; Treasurer, P. B. Allabach; Trustees, J. J. Martin, Albert Pike, S. N. Hoyt. At the next meeting, May 15, it was

Resolved, That an invitation is hereby extended by this association to the veterans of the Mexican war throughout the country, now organized or hereafter to be enrolled in associations. To send two or more delegates, in person or by proxy, to a national convention to be held in Washington oity on January 15, 15%, to prepare the control of the Mexican war. In spendion allowed by the act of February 18, 181, granning pensions to the soldiers and salors of the war of 1812; also, to adoliers and salors of the war of 1812; also, to adolpina, July 4, 1878.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. A. M. Kenaday, and a general assemblage on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the nation's birthday, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1878.

in correspondence with associations, most of which had been organized since the issuance of the call in May, at the following places, viz.:—San Francisco. Philadelphia, Pittaburg, st. Louis, New York, Boston, Battimore, Louisylie, Cincinnati, Virginia City, Reno and Eureka, Nev.; Sacramento and Santa Barbara, Cal.; St. Paul, Minn.; Des Moines, Ia.; Leavenworth, Kansas; New Orleans, Moulle, Macon, Ga.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Petersburg, Va.; Jackson, Tenn.; Memphis, Adrian, Mich.; Soottsboro, Ala.; Charlestown, W. Va.; Tecumseh, Mich.; New Albany, Ind.; Port Smith, Ark.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Bridgeport, Ohio, and others have since been organized. All these associations expressed their hearty sympathy with the movement, and desire to co-operate in any way to its success.

At the meeting of December 3, 1873, the presiding officer, Mr. J. J. Martin, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in the absence of President Denver, addressed the members, arging "combined efforts and harmonious action to render the visit of their oid comrades pleasant to them and creditable to the from all sections of the Union, and, apart from the benevolent aspect of the call in the interest of old comrades who were becoming decrept from age, the occasion will afford a memorable opportunity or evive past friendships that had been in some degree severed by long separation and political causes, and would probably inaugurate a series of annual reunions so long as we remained in existence."

Scott, Richmond; General William B. Talliaferre, Glouceater; General M. D. Corse, Alexandria; Colonel F. H. Archer, Petersburg; Major James G. Taylor, Montgomery; Major John A. Harman, Stamton; Major L. M. Shumaker, Pittaylvania; Colonel J. Richard Lewellen, Norfolk; Major John K. Cooke, Portsmouth; Captain Bobert Pegram, Norfolk; Major John Poe, Richmond; Captain J. B. Laurens, Hanover; Rev. P. A. Peterson, Norfolk; Robert Reid, Richmond: Colonel A. P. Bennett, Richmond; and the following atternates: Colonel P. D. Sutton, Major B. F. Wingfield, C. H. Farrell, Captain Morgan Strother, Lieutenant W. H. Pleasanta, C. G. Merritt, L. P. Hogsden, R. W. Brown, S. C. Curry, L. O. Leonard, C. R. Jones, Samuel Crawford, Patrick Hart, Dr. A. R. Shanda, M. M. Anderson.

Brown, S. G. Curry, L. G. Leonard, C. R. Jones, Samuel Crawford, Patrick Hars, Dr. A. R. Shanda, M. M. Anderson.

From San Francisco, Cal., the following delegates have been elected:—Colonel J. D. Stevenson, Major Joseph Daniela, Major Richard P. Hammond, Captain T. J. Knipe, A. J. Shrader, James E. Nutman, Colonel John O. Hays, General George W. Bowle, Captain Brant Beguine, Captain William Blancing, William Piper and A. M. Kennedy.

Colonel W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Georgis State Association, states that 97 survivors are enrolled, and the following gentlemen will represent them in the Convention:—Colonel D. S. Johnson, President; Colonel William G. McAdoo, Secretary: General H. L. Thomas, Colonel C. W. Stvies and Colonel John E. Campbell, President Johnston has issued a circular to the members of the Association offering credentials to any who desire to attend the National Convention as a delegate under the rule adopted of not limiting the number from each State.

Adjuant H. A. McGlenner, of the Massachusetts Association, at Boston, states that Colonel Issae

from each State.

Adjutant H. A. McGlenner, of the Massachusetts
Association, at Boston, states that Colonel Issachul Wright, Lieutenaut F. L. Paige and himsel
will most probably attend as delegates from that

will most probably attend as delegates from that association.

General Joseph Hooker, President of the New York Association, has appointed the following delegates to the National Convention, viz:—Colonel William Linn Tidball, Captain James G. Mariett, Vice Admiral Rowan, General H. Gates Gibson, General J. H. Hooard Ward, General Addison Farinsworth, General Francis E. Pinto, Major William Gary and F. D. Clark.

The Maryland State Association, at Baltimore, on Friday night, elected the following delegates to the National Convention, viz:—Colonel J. H. Landach, Colonel W. Louis Schley, L. F. Busier, Dr. L. W. Webster, Captain William Harcourt and Oaptain William Howard.

the National Convention, viz:—Onlonel J. H. Handach, Colonel W. Louis Soliey, L. P. Butier, Dr. H. W. Webster, Captain William Harcourt and Captain William Howard.

Colonel W. L. Schley, of the Baltimore Association, stated that they would attend the Convention nearly 100 strong, bringing the old flag of the Baltimore and Washington battallon, borne in the Miles of Police of Baltimore) and will arrive on the Information of Police of Baltimore) and will arrive on the Chief of Police of Baltimore) and will arrive on the Information of the Executive Committee, and delegate John P. Ray, from the Nevada Association, reported by lester that he would arrive on the 10th.

Colonei G. A. Porterfield, of Charlestown, W. Va.; Captain John Avis, Captain E. G. Alburtia and Dr. John H. Hunter will represent the veterans of that place, and will arrive on the 14th.

A letter from General Robert Patterson, President of the Attec Club, Philadelphia, announced that he would attend the Convention on the 16th.

A communication from the Arkansas State Association announced the appointment of the following Programment of the Rollowing delegates:—General Albert Pike, General E. Hagan and Rev. W. C. Hearn.

After adjournment of the meeting at Washington, on Saturday evening last, the Executive Committee prepared the following

FIRST DAY.—On the first day the National Convention will assemble at Williard Hall, P street, chairman of the Executive Committee of Arrangements will call the Convention to order. Alter prayer a temporary president and secretary will be appointed. The Convention to the Convention will then proceed to the business of effecting a permanent organiza-

SECOND DAY.—On the second day the Convention will be called to order at eleven o'clock A. M.

1. Overture by Marine Band.

2. Prayer.

3. Music.

4. Oration.

5. Music.

Music. Poem, by Albert Pike, of Arkansas. Music.

7. Music.
The exercises of the third day will be determined by the Convention.
The committee appointed Colonel P. B. Allabach (and such aids as he may select, outside of the Executive Committee), to receive delegations at the ratiroad depots and direct them to the headquarters of the Executive Committee (office of General J. W. Denver, No. 1,115 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets), where they will register their names.

Members of the Executive Committee will be on duty every day until the Convention meets, at No. 1,115 Pennsylvania avenue.

ART MATTERS.

The Schenck Sale To-Day. We are too thankful to anything which promises to lend interest to an art season more than usually duli not to welcome with pleasure the announcement made by Mr. Edward Schenck, of No. 60 Liberty street, of a sale which will be held to-day and to-morrow, at noon, at his art gallery. The second month of winter is nearly half over, and still nothing has appeared which enables the seadelphia, July 4, 1876.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. A. M. Kenaday, was directed to communicate the substance of the resolution to the associations at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, San Prancisco, Virginia City and elsewhere, with a view to obtaining their co-operation in the main work for which the association is organized.

In November the Secretary reported that he was in correspondence with associations, most of which had been organized since the issuance of the reaches the following places are constituted in which had been organized since the issuance of the manner in which poor artists contribute lies. the manner in which poor artists contrive to live is more a mystery than ever. The Leavitts are finding in solemn and protracted book sales that consolation which fate has denied them in the Mr. Somerville is subsisting purely upon the memory of a well spent youth and anticipations of has at last stepped out of a silence which had continued too long, and has decorated his walls with a couple of hundred oil paintings and water colors. American, Italian, Spanish, French and Belgian artists are represented in the collection, and some of the pictures are worthy of repeated study. Conspicuous among them is a large oil painting which we oticed some months ago, and which was then in noncraces pleasant to them and creditable to the city. The invitation was likely to be responded to contract the pleasant to them and creditable to the city. The invitation was likely to be responded to contract the pleasant to them and creditable to the city. The invitation was likely to be responded to contract the pleasant to them and creditable to the city. The invitation was likely to be responded to contract the pleasant to them and the city of contract the contract of the pleasant to the contract of annual reunions so long as we cremained in exist managers of railroads in relation to reduced fares, the contract of the contr the possession of Mr. Avery. It is by Karel Ooms, a young Belgian artist, is called "Flemish Pirates" and appeared in the Brussels exhibition of 1872